

(1644-1911)

104 BC

Chronological

The Ch'ien yr (began by Shih Huang-ti) was continuously used until 104 BC when Emperor Han Wu Ti promulgated the T'ai-ch'u Calendar by reverting to the Hsia cheng (i.e. by taking the 3rd month of the Chou yr, or the 3rd lunation after the winter solstice as the 1st month of the civil yr. This lunar yr (or Hsia cheng) was used till the last day of the Ch'ing or Manchu Dynasty.

104 BC

Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus
brought in a law compelling
election of future Augurs by an
Assembly of 17 tribus chosen from
the 35 tribes by lot

served for life

104 BC

new priests (7 to College of Pontiffs
were Co-opted by the College; in that yr,
however, Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus
brought in a law requiring
all priests and aaugas to be elected
at an assembly comprising 17
of the 35 tribes & chosen by lot
Priests could be well below senatorial
age when Co-opted or elected. They

105-104BC

ARISTOBULUS succeeded
Seleucus Nicanor.

Known as PHILHellen, he
formally called himself
King and behaved like
an evil Oriental despot

105 BC

ARAUSIO - Rome's worst military
disaster

105BC

In Gaul, the CIMBR^I annihilated
the armies of the CONSUL Cn.
MAXIMUS MALLIUS and the
Proconsul Q. SERVILIUS CAEPIO
Fortunately for Rome they then
invaded Spain and remained
there for 2 or 3 yrs.

105 BC

Marius, assisted by Sulla
defeats JUGURTHA

Posidonius begins extensive journeying through Spain, southern Gaul, Italy, Sicily. Also concerned with the Celts, whom he describes.

soundly beaten with losses estimated in
the thousands. The Gauls then moved eastward
to the Alpine passes leading into Italy

105BC - 106BC

Battle of ARAUSIO

The extension of Roman influence into southern France brought the aggressive Italian republic into conflict with the Gauls across the Alps (The Cisalpine Gauls had been subdued by 222BC). In 106BC QUINTUS SERVILIUS CAEPIO's legions, raised the Gallic siege of Toulouse. But the following year CAEPIO's Roman Army was surrounded at ARAUSIO (Orange) in the Rhone River by a combined force of Combrii and Tectones. The Romans were

SERVILIUS CAEPIO, a patrician refused
to co-operate with M. Aelius Maximus,
and insisted on keeping his army
separate.

The result was a defeat for Rome
worse than the defeat at Cannae;
the number of Roman soldiers
killed was said to be over
eighty thousand.

105BC, Oct. 6

Battle of ARAUSIO in Further Gaul

A vast mass of migrating German tribes was moving down the east bank of the RHODANUS River (the Rhône) and was opposed by 2 Roman armies which the Senate had ordered to amalgamate under the authority of the Consul of the YEAR - GNAEUS MALLIUS MAXIMUS. but the proconsul QUINTUS

105 BC

DURANT

Gladitorial schools existed in Rome.

hopelessly ~~post~~ positioned.

The worst defeat in the history of the Republic.

CABP10 may have been involved in the great wagon Train robbery also.

He was tried for the loss of his army (above) - convicted & sent into exile. He died in Smyrna in 100 BC.

Oct 6, 105 BC

BATTLE OF ARAUSIO (Rhône Valley)

Eighty thousand (80,000) Roman soldiers died. The three Germanic peoples (CIMBRI, TEUTONES, and TIGURINI/MARCOMANCI CHERUSCI) (trying to migrate for 15 yrs) met Romans outside town of ARAUSIO. Complete lack of cooperation between the 2 Roman commanders GNAEUS MALLIUS MAXIMUS & QUINTUS SERVILIUS CAEPIDO, the Roman forces were separated from each other and

105 BC

the forces of the pro-Cosul CAEPIDI
and the Cosul MALLIUS were
severely annihilated by the CIMBRI
with the loss of more than
100,000 men.

Oct. 6,
105 BC

DURANT

CIMBRI defeat Romans near
AR AUSIO

the capital of an spending market economy, they
surrounded the beginning with a rich
infrastructure of war making (roads, tanks,
hospitals, Armed and air, support
services, pensions, salaries, medical corps,
officers) and thus crafted warfare as an
enormous bureaucratic enterprise, its
beginning designed, if need be, to cope with
any challenge far beyond the boundaries
of Italy

Marius & the Legion

The Legion represented the entire culmination of existing Western military process. Drawing on an early Greek battle tradition, coupled with the Macedonian legacy of integration and diversity of forces, the pragmatic Romans achieved a marvelous balance between power and grace. With the support of their unmatched and elaborate governmental organization, and

standard gear and brought into the formal apparatus of the legions; Army nonlegionary light & missile troops, when needed, were now to be composed exclusively of allies. The third-rank triarii also gave up their lances and were issued the standard short sword and javelin. With the reconstituted legions, Roman commanders slaughtered their opponents at will. Caesar massacred hundreds of thousands in Gaul with but minor losses of his own, subduing millions more with a force of less than 10 legions.

Moros & the Legion

In line with the growing military sophistication, Moros also, apparently, issued broad edicts concerning training and equipment, seeking to standardize the more widely divergent manpower in the largely professional legions. The old skirmishers (the velites), the Roman poorly armed with a ragtag assortment of light armament, were issued

more powerful and more versatile, better able to bring more legions, with all the respective arsenals of the army, to specific points in the enemy line: a Roman general need not necessarily follow the standard triple (and predictable) sequence of assault throughout the entire legio. Nor he could diversify his attacks, directing cohorts to the wings and rear before they could proceed with a phased charge on their own.

Legion & Marcus

Marcus also inaugurated a series of logistical and tactical reforms.

Cohorts (usually formed of about 480 men, three times larger than the maniples) evolved as the fundamental tactical unit of the legions, now to be redefined as 10 cohorts of 4,800 soldiers. The ten (rather than the previous 30) tactical segments of the legions were both

comes was largely to be separated from
status or wealth. This divorce insured
a much larger pool of potential soldiers,
but marked a disastrous precedent
whereby soldiers looked exclusively to a
single grandee for pay and retirement
benefits.

Legion & Mores

Mores, an experienced commander bypassed the property qualification for Roman infantry service and, in a quest for greater manpower, equipped his legions at state expense. He also gradually normalized a 16-yr rather than an indefinite, tenure of service. Non-military recruitment of Roman citizens as in the Hellenistic

Oct 5.

105 BC

Several Germanic tribes, headed by the
Cimbri and Teutones had migrated from near
the Baltic seeking new homes in the south.

5 Roman armies that met them were annihilated,
chiefly because their commanders were incompetent.
The old aristocracy was putting worse than
nonentities into high office - the last disaster (105 BC)
was said to have cost the lives of 80,000 Roman
soldiers.

105BC

Semini's son gained ascendancy.
He fought against Antiochus VII
until his death in 105BC.
He was succeeded by his
son ARISTOAVLUS I who
died a year later.